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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL URGES ARMY TO PRODUCE CONSUMER GOODS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Sep 79 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "National Defense Enterprises Produce Consumer Industrial Goods"]

[Text] The more society develops, the greater the need for consumer industrial goods will be in order to meet the ever increasing requirements of the material and cultural life of the people; this, in turn, will have the effect of promoting production development. The army is a rather great consumer force: in addition to special military equipment, troops--like the people--need all kinds of ordinary consumer goods. This means that the army must see that the essential needs of the material and cultural life of cadres and combatants are met, thus realistically contributing to increasing the combat strength of each and every unit.

At present, our country is faced with a great demand for consumer goods. To solve this problem, the resolution of the fourth National Party Congress has pointed out the need "to fully use all production capabilities and organizational forms to produce an increasing volume of consumer goods to quickly eliminate the shortage of ordinary consumer goods." Recently, the state has promulgated a specific policy aimed at strongly encouraging the production of consumer goods by all regions, sectors and localities. With its traditional skill in combat and production, our army has also the duty to fully use all mobilizable potentials in equipment, labor and raw materials to step up the production of consumer industrial goods. By carrying out this task satisfactorily, we will not only actively and partly solve the problem of the army's daily needs but also contribute to meeting certain needs of the people for consumer goods.

First, national defense industry enterprises are units most able to produce consumer goods for the army's use. The principal task of these enterprises is to produce goods to meet national defense requirements. However, if a sound plan is mapped out; if there is a knowhow to fully use the remaining capabilities of machines and equipment, the sources of materials discarded by enterprises and the local raw materials that can be found on the spot; if motivation and organization are cleverly carried out and if there is a specific policy of encouragement, it will be possible--after fulfilling

production plans to serve national defense--to produce much more consumer goods to increase the enterprises' income and to practically improve the life of cadres, combatants and workers. Experiences gained by many enterprises (within and outside the army) have demonstrated that if it is possible to organize subsidiary workshops specialized in producing such commodities, it will also be possible to mobilize the surplus manpower in the households of cadres and enterprise workers and among the local people and simultaneously to provide employment for a certain number of people and produce additional wealth for the society.

As for enterprises and production installations entrusted with the special production of consumer goods for army use, they must go further into their specialties and intensify scientific, technical, organizational and production management research with a view to manufacturing an increasing volume of better, cheaper and more varied products to meet the army's requirements and part of the society's needs. One of the problems of prime importance now confronting these enterprises is raw materials. Along with fully using discarded materials and actively searching for local raw materials, it is, therefore, necessary to strictly enforce the economical use of raw materials in general, to extoll the sense of self-sufficiency and to strongly exhort the movement to make innovations, to improve technique and to display a spirit of socialist cooperation between enterprises and localities in jointly overcoming difficulties caused by raw material shortage and incomplete sets of equipment in order to ensure continuous production.

With the manpower and technical facilities at their disposal and if conditions permit, all units, organs, schools and hospitals in the army--especially installations where people live in a concentrated and peaceful manner--must also organize the production of consumer goods which can be manufactured on the spot in order to avoid buying them elsewhere and to reduce difficulties encountered by the state in providing supplies. At present, units are composed mostly of healthy youths of both sexes who have a rather high cultural standard and who love science and technology; moreover, many of these youths have professional skills. If we know how to appropriately tap these intellectual and professional capabilities and if we provide close leadership and organization, we will certainly be able to positively contribute to overcoming the shortage of ordinary consumer goods and to really improve life in units.

If each unit tries hard to economically use goods and, at the same time, to achieve partial self-sufficiency by producing grain, food and other consumer goods, it will realistically contribute to stabilizing the people's life, developing the economy and strengthening national defense. This is an important political task of our army which is second to its primary mission of maintaining a high standard of combat readiness and successfully fighting to defend the socialist fatherland.

9332
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL INDICATES WAYS TO TRAIN COMMAND CADRES AND ORGANS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Sep 79 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Training Command Cadres and Organs"]

[Text] The overall capabilities of command cadres and organs are one of the factors constituting the combat strength of units. The task of command cadres is closely linked with that of command organs.

Command is one of the difficult fields of activity which requires good qualities, a strong will power, a profound and broad knowledge, a skill in taking action and rich practical experiences in order to translate the combat potentials of troops, equipment, weapons and technique into a victorious strength. To fulfill his function, a commander must absolutely have at his disposal a command organ which is strong and professionally conversant and which can firmly grasp the art of command.

Therefore, it is most important and pressing to intensify the basic, systematic, comprehensive and uniform training and advanced training of command cadres and organs in order to rapidly heighten the standard of organizing and commanding the coordinated combat activities of various armed branches and services, to raise the troop management standard and to set a uniform pattern for staff, political, logistic and technical tasks. Command cadres and organs must exert every effort to learn and study tactical theories, the art of launching military campaigns and the art of leading and commanding troops. It is necessary to step up the technical and professional training required by task performance and to carry out an in-depth study of the special task of each section and branch of the command organ.

The organizational structure of command organs at each level comprises many specialized and professional sections and branches which have each a special function. The function of each organ and the nature of its task must be used as a basis for setting forth an appropriate subject-matter for study. Each cadre working at a command organ must display a high sense of responsibility and try to overcome difficulties and to learn the essentials of technique and special tasks so as to be able to satisfactorily carry out the assigned

job and, on this basis, to continuously heighten his own standards and capabilities in executing special and professional tasks and assisting the command organ. Intensive training must be provided for each section and branch of the command organ to develop their synchronization and to resolve the relationships between unit heads, on the one hand, and cadres and personnel of each section and branch, on the other, so that the conduct of tasks be tight, uniform and harmonious.

The substance of the training of command organs comprises many topics. In view of the strong and weak points of each organ, it is necessary to work out an appropriate training plan and to take measures to completely correct the weakest points in order to make all cadres, combatants and personnel of the command organ clearly understand their functions and tasks as well as the working method to be applied and the action to be taken to carry out special tasks.

To meet the requirement that high levels teach low levels and that cadres teach combatants, commanders at all levels are responsible for directly, meticulously and specifically guiding the training of command organs at their respective levels, drawing up yearly and periodic training plans, urging and supervising the study of these organs and creating an atmosphere of emulation in undergoing training, building strong command organs and promoting all tasks relating to combat readiness and fighting. The result of the assistance rendered to various units to help them fulfill their tasks must be immediately used to motivate command organs to improve their own working methods.

The general method of training command organs into adequate command apparatuses is to have them learn lessons or practice on a real terrain and involve the deployment of signal and liaison means with or without the participation of subordinate specialized detachments.

Command rehearsals involving command organs at various levels is one of the methods of training with a combined character and is the highest form of training for commanders and command organs at all echelons. Rehearsals must be used to train commanders and command organs to firmly grasp ways to carry on tasks, to heighten their command standards and to enhance their specialized skills in order to promote the combat leadership and command exercised by these organs and to meet requirements of the task of leading and commanding troops in modern warfare.

After fighting, many command organs have organized the drawing of all-round experiences, which is an appropriate way to heighten and improve the standards and capabilities of organs which assist in command.

Clearly realizing the positions and responsibilities of command cadres and organs, all levels must concentrate on closely guiding training and create conditions for rapidly heightening the quality of troops in the new situation.

9332
CSO: 4209

NONALINED SUMMIT VICTORY FOR REVOLUTION: PHAM VAN DONG

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 21 Sep 79 pp 66-69

[Interview with Pham Van Dong, Vietnamese prime minister, by Frank Hechavarria; date not given]

[Text] The Vietnamese leader laughed as he responded to our greeting and our question about his health. He said he was in good health and very happy.

"Really, I feel very well. I am spending some very pleasant days here, and this I owe to Cuba."

This is the second opportunity we have had to interview the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Comrade Pham Van Dong. We recall that the first was in Hanoi, under truly terrible and sad circumstances for the Vietnamese people: the aggressive and expansionist Chinese troops were advancing on Lang Son. Those difficult days have passed--for the moment, it appears--and now we took advantage of his stay in Cuba for the Sixth Summit Meeting of the heads of state or governments of the nonalined countries to approach him again.

Having received requests for interviews from several Cuban press organs, the Vietnamese delegation had decided to hold a small press conference in which Prime Minister Pham Van Dong would answer questions from BOHEMIA, GRANMA, NOTICIERO ICAIC, Radio Havana Cuba and the National TV News Program. This was necessary because of the short time at the disposal of the high Vietnamese official.

The group of journalists, photographers and cameramen went from the Convention Palace to the house where the head of the Vietnamese delegation was staying. After a brief wait, Pham Van Dong, dressed in somber black and smiling, and accompanied by his interpreter, Minh, answered our questions, which began with Comrade Martha Rojas of the morning newspaper GRANMA.

"My appraisal of the summit is positive," emphasized the Vietnamese prime minister. "This is a victory, a great victory. A victory we did not even expect, and this is the way it will always be with the revolution. The Cuban Revolution is like that, and so is the victory of Vietnam and that of other peoples; so it is with this sixth summit: it is a victory full of joy.

"But of what does this victory consist?" asked Pham Van Dong, and immediately he explained, "It is the victory of the revolutionary concept, of revolutionary ideas, of the revolutionary position over everything that is not revolutionary. It is the victory of the revolution within the Nonalined Movement; the victory of the revolutionary criterion over the criterion of imperialism and all its manifestations. It is also a victory over Chinese hegemony and expansionism: but at the same time one must emphasize the victory of the unity of the nonalined countries. One must listen to the speakers in the summit's plenary sessions to understand the force and vigor, the unity of the nonalined countries; all this is very valuable. And parallel to the unity of the nonalined countries, many speakers have underlined the need to strengthen, to increase constantly the unity and solidarity of the Nonalined Movement. One must also mention defeats...you know whose defeats,..." Pham Van Dong laughed in making this allusion, and without waiting for a reply, added:

"Those who are not revolutionaries have suffered defeats, and it was well worth the trouble."

"Now," continued the Vietnamese leader, "I would like to tell you something of major importance, and it is that this victory is very closely linked to the extraordinary contribution of Comrade Fidel Castro and of Cuba. Fidel's speech is extraordinary because it traces the route, the direction, the program of action, of unity, struggle and victories; therefore it is a victory of the Cuban people, of all of you. But I would like to refer to the root of this victory, since it is not something casual which dropped out of the sky, but something which had its origins in the forces of all the people in the world, the force of revolutionary ideas, of revolutionary fervor, of the revolutionary struggle--a revolutionary struggle which is effervescent among the nonalined people, among the countries of the Third World. It is the force of hundreds of thousands of millions of people who are suffering the greatest exploitation and oppression and have now decided not to resign themselves to that life, but to rise up and fight, to make revolution. This means that our summit is closely linked to the force of all the peoples in the world, since if one did not see that relationship, one could not understand the situation. This victory also demonstrates the change in the correlation of forces in favor of the forces of the people of the world. It demonstrates the advance of the three revolutionary streams which are rising up and attacking imperialism from all directions."

Prime Minister Pham Van Dong took a sip of water and continued what is really a panoramic view of this sixth summit, referring to one of the most burning issues: the problem of Kampuchea.

"This is a question of first importance, which has been under discussion for 3 or 4 months: therefore in this conference the progressive and non-progressive forces are struggling among themselves.

"Many participants have demanded in the plenary that Kampuchea's seat in the Movement be occupied by the representatives of the Popular Revolutionary Council, and they are very strong, very clear, unequivocal expressions, which have been applauded by the participants in the conference. Since it concerns a much-discussed matter, then the victory is even greater, because it prevented the seating of the representatives of the genocidal regime of Pol Pot.

"However, I must also tell you a little about Vietnam," he added, "since Vietnam is confronting a very infamous campaign by Chinese reactionaries. Precisely because of that campaign, many speakers have expressed their support for Vietnam, have praised Vietnam, have shown their feelings toward our people and condemned Yankee imperialism and Chinese reaction, and one leader has done all that with the greatest eloquence.

"You know who it is, right?" he asked, and laughed roguishly. We answered in the affirmative, and he said:

"Then we must mention the name here. Thanks to Cuba."

We asked the Vietnamese prime minister about the current situation on the Chinese border, concerning the concentration of aggressive forces there recently by the Beijing leaders. Pham Van Dong nodded his head and answered:

"That's the way it really is: that situation still exists and will for a long time, because the present leaders of China are very reactionary. They are enemies of peace, national independence and socialism, and especially they are enemies of Vietnam, since they see in Vietnam a symbol of the cause of world revolution. For that reason they want to dominate and conquer Vietnam to spread their expansionism throughout Southeast Asia. For that reason they are doing what you have mentioned.

"As far as we are concerned," he added, "we are willing and ready. We maintain a high degree of vigilance; we are ready to confront any of their maneuvers. If they dare once more to violate our territory, we are sure they will be punished more severely. In the history of Vietnam, as you know perfectly well, we have often fought and defeated the Chinese aggressors, so this is not the first time; but what I can indeed say is that this time the victory will be greater and the defeat of the aggressors more impressive. "We are sure of it because we are Vietnamese, because Cuba is on our side; we have the USSR and other socialist countries--all progressive humans; we fear nothing; we are sure of our people and sure that we will win."

The team from NOTICIERO ICAIC took advantage of the pause to ask for a few moments to change the film in their camera. Seconds later, film director Santiago Alvarez asked Pham Van Dong what similarities he sees between Somoza and Pol Pot.

"First," answered the Vietnamese leader, "they are alike because they are two highly reactionary people, because they have been the very efficacious instruments of the most reactionary forces of our time, and therefore they are very abominable enemies of the people--not only of their respective peoples, but of other peoples in the world. But one must also see the difference, and in my opinion this difference is quite considerable: that Pol Pot committed unbelievable crimes, crimes which even now cannot be understood. It is true that he murdered 3 million Kampucheans of a total of 7 million; and if he were still free to act, no one knows how many more he would kill. He massacred people of the highest intellectual level, the professionals, men of conscience, men of the people; he eliminated all the normal activities of human life, because there was no family, social, economic or cultural life during his barbarous regime. Kampuchea is a land of Buddhism, but Pol Pot limited Buddhism and almost eliminated it, all to serve the expansionist purposes of Beijing; he was an instrument by which the Vietnamese border was violated. Therefore I believe that if you want to make a comparison between Pol Pot and Somoza, it can be made; but at the same time one must see the differences between the two.

"Ultimately," added Pham Van Dong on this subject, "a trial was held in Pnom Penh to judge Pol Pot-Ieng Sary. In the files and documents which were collected, you could see things that are beyond the human imagination."
The subject of Latin America was introduced by Comrade Guillermo Santiesteban, of Radio Havan Cuba, who asked Pham Van Dong how Latin American solidarity with Vietnam was expressed in the recent Chinese aggression against the latter.

"I must tell you," explained the Vietnamese chief executive, "that I am very pleased with the feelings and the solidarity of the people of Latin America toward the Vietnamese people. To tell the truth, I have been deeply moved by this solidarity, since I did not know that the Latin American people had such deep feelings and such a powerful solidarity toward us; above all, it is a question of the support of the people of Latin America for the Vietnamese people against China's hostility; many have told me that China's aggression against Vietnam helped them to see the true face of the Chinese, the reactionary face of the Chinese leadership; this is very important.

"I must add something," he said. "In this conference the role of the Latin American countries is very important. It is clear that many Latin American countries have made a contribution to the success of this sixth summit. One can see that the most vigorous and strongest voices are those of Nicaragua, Panama, Jamaica, Grenada and some others. This is very beautiful, and we

feel very happy. Therefore it is a great joy for me to be able to visit some of the Latin American countries soon. I think we all agree happily that many of Che's visionary words are gradually becoming reality. This, for me, is a sign of joy and emotion."

The subject of economics was then introduced by Comrade Norma Heras, of the National Television News Program, and Pham Van Dong answered:

"Fidel also referred to that. It is a current problem. Here is the struggle between the developing countries and the developed countries, the Western countries. It is an unequal trade, and it expresses a policy of exploitation and oppression, and the developing countries must unite and fight in different ways, with different methods. In my opinion it is a broad struggle, which must be tied to the political and other forms of struggle in order to achieve success. If not, there will never be any benefits for the developing countries."

Finally, a new question was put to the Vietnamese leader: he was asked whether he believes it is a positive move to promote an international court on the crimes of Kampuchea.

"It must be done," answered Pham Van Dong. "It must be done so that the world may know those things, those crimes, those horrible atrocities, because there are still people who support Pol Pot, even at this summit conference. However, no one dares to proclaim his support for Pol Pot, but in essence that support is there."

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

OUTCOME OF THANH HOA PROVINCIAL PARTY CONGRESS

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 12 Oct 79 SK

[Text] The Thanh Hoa Provincial Party Organization held its 10th Congress of party delegates from 5 to 11 October. Attending the Congress were Hoang Quoc Viet, Party Central Committee member, and Le Quang Hoa, Party Central Committee member, commander and concurrently political commissar of the 4th Military Region.

The participants in the Congress thoroughly reviewed the implementation of the provincial party organization's tasks during the past 2 years and pointed out the causes of the failure to attain the set grain production targets, a fact which has adversely affected production and construction activities and the people's lives.

The Congress outlined the tasks for the provincial party organization in 1980 and 1981. These tasks will involve concentrating efforts on launching a revolutionary movement among the people; striving to satisfactorily exploit all latent potentials concerning land, manpower, natural resources, forests, sea and existing material and technical bases; and accelerating production, chiefly grain and foodstuff production. Efforts must be made to attain, by the end of 1980, the norms of 800,000 tons of grain and 800,000 hogs in order to meet the demands of the local people and to make contributions to the state.

The Congress stressed: The measures for uniformly solving the grain problem within the coming 2 years will be as follows: Associate intensive cultivation and multicropping with the expansion of the cultivated area; encourage cooperatives and cooperative members' families, organs and army units to make full use of land by breaking virgin land, reclaiming fallow land, increasing the number of yearly crops and carrying out catch-cropping in order to produce grain; pay great attention both to rice and subsidiary crops; combine the expansion of the cultivated area with intensive cultivation of subsidiary crops, chiefly corn, potatoes and sweet potatoes; and actively solve the problem of processing and consuming subsidiary crops.

As for its political tasks for the next 2 years, the provincial party organization must concentrate on satisfactorily building the party, improve the self-reliant spirit and enhance the sense of organization and discipline and the determination to struggle against all negative manifestations. It must enhance the combativeness of grassroots-level party organizations and party members; strengthen the body of core cadres, consolidate party chapters of each production and combat units; combine the consolidation of basic party organizations with the consolidation of agricultural cooperatives, local administrations and mass organizations; develop the right to collective mastery of the people; and accelerate the party-developing task.

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES DECISION ON EXPANDING STATE COMMERCE

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 17 Oct 79 BK

[Text] On 13 October, the Council of Ministers issued decision No 374-CP on expanding the business activities of socialist trade. The decision pointed out:

In order to stimulate the development of production, enable the state to control more sources of goods so as to support the people's livelihood and meet the armed forces' needs, and at the same time to acquire the amount of commodities necessary for stabilizing the market and for the struggle to gradually lower prices on the unorganized market, the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers decides the following:

1. In addition to concentrating on satisfactorily guiding the collection of agricultural tax and the purchase of other kinds of grain, foodstuffs and agricultural products according to stabilized quotas through the implementation of two-way contracts, the ministries of Food and Home Trade and the people's committees of all provinces and all municipalities directly subordinate to the central government must instruct the various organizations within the socialist trade system to expand their business activities by dealing in other kinds of goods in their localities, including the handicraft and agricultural products sold outside the two-way contracts at agreed upon prices, as clearly expounded in Decision No 361-CP issued by the Council of Ministers on 5 October 1979.

2. After holding discussions with the State Price Commission, the Ministry of Food must guide and direct the purchase of grain and the Ministry of Home Trade must guide and direct the purchase of other kinds of foodstuffs and agricultural products in excess of the amount due as tax or bought under two-way contracts. These purchases must be made at agreed upon prices in the localities so as to avoid [word indistinct] in prices among different areas, especially in border areas between provinces.

The provinces should vigorously develop the socialist trade force, rationally set up the socialist trade grid and satisfactorily use the socialist trade laborers in each district and basic unit so as to satisfactorily carry out trade business.

3. With regard to the home trade sector in particular, in addition to their plans for purchasing and selling at directed prices, all state-run trade establishments, marketing cooperatives and consumer cooperatives must step up business dealings in locally produced goods not falling under the categories to be purchased and sold at directed prices and according to contracts. They must give attention to agricultural food products and ordinary consumer goods.

The decision also pointed out that, while making purchases at agreed upon prices, the localities must constantly attach importance to educating and motivating the peasantry to bring into play their patriotism and their love for socialism, to satisfactorily discharge their duties to the fatherland and to satisfactorily achieve the payment of taxes and the selling of products to the state according to two-way contracts.

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES DECISION ON MARKET MANAGEMENT

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 18 Oct 79 BK

[Text] On 13 October 1979, the Council of Ministers issued Decision No 373-CP on some market management guidelines and policies. The decision clearly points out:

In order to stimulate the development of production, accelerate the circulation of commodities, struggle to lower unorganized market prices and contribute to stabilizing the people's livelihood and, at the same time, strengthen market management throughout the country, the Council of Ministers' Standing Committee decides:

1. Producers are dutybound to pay adequate agricultural taxes, in the case of agricultural producers, and industrial and commercial taxes, in the case of the handicrafts and artisan industry, and to sell sufficient products to the state in accordance with the two-way economic contracts. Producers may trade the remaining products, including grain and food, or those products not consumed by the state in the market without having to pay taxes.

The state-run trade sector and marketing cooperatives will purchase these products at agreed prices. The people's committees of provinces and cities throughout the country must abrogate all controls and checks which impede the circulation of the above-mentioned commodities on all lines of communications and at all communications centers.

2. Small merchants, including temporary businessmen, may be issued licenses by authorized agencies to deal in those authorized commodities in a normal manner. Authorized temporary businessmen must pay taxes for their temporary businesses at various tax collecting stations established at different localities as required by the provincial and city people's committees directly subordinate to the central level, and will pay only once. Taxes will be levied on both the advance and settlement accounts for their sales. Receipts must be obtained for all tax payments in order to avoid second payments at other stations.

2. Small merchants, including temporary businessmen, may be issued licenses by authorized agencies to deal in those authorized commodities in a normal manner. Authorized temporary businessmen must pay taxes for their temporary businesses at various tax collecting stations established at different localities as required by the provincial and city people's committees directly subordinate to the central level, and will pay only once. Taxes will be levied on both the advance and settlement accounts for their sales. Receipts must be obtained for all tax payments in order to avoid second payments at other stations.

3. The state forbids private trading in those materials and commodities placed under the unified managerial and operational control of the state which are specified in the list attached hereto. The provincial and city people's committees subordinate to the central level must post this list for the public's information. Market management cadres and personnel or economic controllers are responsible for controlling and preventing all activities of hoarding and illegally circulating the materials and goods banned by the state from private trading, but will not in this process cause any hindrance or trouble to producers, consumers and small merchants legally running their operations.

4. As regards those who illegally trade state-banned goods, they must be resolutely dealt with according to law. Depending on the gravity of the cases, authorized agencies may decide on the confiscation or the confiscatory purchase and collection of the goods and the imposition of fines, or may prosecute violators. With respect to dishonest traders, hoarders and speculators who increase prices to compete in purchases with the state, disrupt the market and interfere with trading in accordance with the two-way economic contracts between the state and peasants, especially in collection and purchase of paddy, rice, corn, peanuts, soybean, green beans, coconut and coconut oil, pork, sea fish, tobacco, cigarettes, tea, sugarcane, sugar, coffee, pepper, anis, castor oil, cinnamon, jute and rush, they must be resolutely punished according to law.

5. In view of the above specifications, the ministries of Finance, Internal Trade, Food and Interior and the provincial and city people's committees subordinate to the central level must provide specific guidance for local sectors to implement this decision. Tax collecting and market management cadres and personnel must be regularly controlled and guided in the performance of their duty. Good, just and honest personnel must be commended, and those who implement the party and state policies incorrectly by abusing their authority to coerce the people and by condoning dishonest traders, smugglers and illegal merchants, must be severely dealt with. Severe punishment must be inflicted on those who embezzle taxes and confiscated goods.

The administration at all levels must radically strengthen market management and must grasp the flow of commodities and agricultural products

through the tasks of managing labor, administering the distribution of materials and goods and implementing the two-way economic contracts with agricultural cooperatives, production collectives and production solidarity teams. Financial, commercial and public security organizations in their localities must rely on the masses and the people's organizations in their installations to organize a network to detect dishonest traders and speculators and to correctly seize the objectives for prompt remedial and control action.

It is not permitted to use the pretext of avoiding trouble to producers, consumers and legal small merchants as an excuse for condoning the illegal trading activities of dishonest traders and speculators which harm the people's livelihood and state management.

All previous regulations conflicting with this decision are rescinded.

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'NHAN DAN' INTERVIEWS MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Sep 79 p 2

[Interview with Minister of Agriculture, date and place not given]

[Text] The winter crop is usually carried on under hectic seasonal conditions, intermittent rain and sunlight, and fairly complicated management efforts. We requested an interview with the minister concerning the guidance and management of winter crop production. The questions and answers follow:

Question: Management of winter crop production is fairly complicated and many different views exist. Could you give us your views on this, sir?

Answer: To step up production, one of the important things is to have good management. Good management means knowing how to connect all three interests: state interests, collective interests and labor interests. Ten years ago the winter crop area was not quite 10,000 hectares; last year it had reached more than 250,000 hectares. This indicates that the winter crop is expanding because it is consistent with the three interests and has the correct leadership of the party, levels and sectors.

A good management system and policy must be consistent with the party line, the special characteristics of agricultural production and the interests of the people. They must be manifested in encouraging increases in labor productivity, producing many products and strengthening socialist production relationships. In this spirit, the government recently reached decision on a number of policies which are aimed toward encouraging acceleration of winter crop production such as the use of soil and winter commodities.

Question: Some places contract with cooperative members to perform a number of tasks during the winter crop. Could you give us your views on this?

Answer: Let me say immediately that in granting contracts there are some misconceptions about underwriting households and cooperatives on economic-technical norms and contracting with cooperative members on work to be performed. We feel that what should be of concern here are: what is the content of the contract, to whom do the means of production belong, how are

the fruits of production distributed?

As we know, special characteristics exist in agricultural production such as the seasons, crop cultivation pattern, labor structure, things to be done first and later, doing something at one time during the day and switching to something else at another time; the nature of the types of tools used in the production process also varies. This calls for and demands that we know how to organize labor and arrange work very flexibly so there is the most logical and beneficial use in terms of labor capability and time in order to meet production requirements. Moreover, each farming family usually has main and secondary labor, old and young labor. Therefore, a labor group is naturally formed that is well-suited to undertaking a number of tasks in agricultural production.

For this reason, if cooperatives, based on the season for and special production characteristics of a given crop, determine the economic-technical norm in each work segment so as to contract with labor groups or cooperative member families to do all the segments, or many of them or a given segment according to norms set by the cooperative, that is the right way to do things and ought to be done, for it simultaneously encourages full use of labor time, boosts the labor skills and sense of responsibility of each labor group or each family, meets production requirements, ultimately achieves high productivity and yields, and benefits families and cooperatives. Doing so clearly is correct and necessary, and cannot be called a "household contract" as is meant by underwriting households.

Conversely, if we divide up and assign the means of production and land to households who must, when harvesting, deliver a number of products to the collective, and we know nothing about what the farming family is growing or doing and simply wait for the day to collect products, that is the wrong way to do things.

During winter crop production, the sowing and planting season is usually very hectic, growing seasons overlap each other, the weather is sometimes rainy, sometimes sunny, some years are good, some are abnormal, and successive tasks demand very flexible management. A number of winter crops even have special technical requirements such as irrigation very early in the morning, eradicating insects at night and so on. Therefore, there are more and more demands on cooperatives to calculate tasks and formulate economic-technical norms clearly in order to contract production units, labor groups or cooperative member families so they can actively and satisfactorily carry out production tasks, meet schedules, etc.

To encourage satisfactory fulfillment of contract norms, cooperatives should have a clear system of awards and penalties. Awards should be widespread and penalties must be tight. There should be awards in kind for products that exceed contract norms. Although contracts are granted to cooperative member families, cooperative cadres and production units must regularly conduct inspections, provide supervision and promptly correct deficiencies in order to ensure the cooperative's overall results.

In many collective sites during recent years cooperatives have, in managing production of potatoes, been concerned with cuttings, plowing and harrowing, fertilizer and harvesting while planting, care, fertilizing, irrigation, etc., have been the responsibility of families or groups of people under contract. Doing so is correct.

In entrusting cooperative member families with keeping potato cuttings, some places have clearly determined the weight initially and the cooperative turns over to the families the sprouts given to the cooperative, sets material expenditure norms, work points for care and preservation, etc. Consequently, many families have successfully kept cuttings. Conversely, some places centralize the potato cuttings at a collective storage facility, then assign a number of people to look after the facility who are not concerned with technical regulations on the preservation and quality of cuttings; the result is many ruined cuttings. Of these two forms, which is correct? Obviously, the first, for it benefits the family and the cooperative.

Speaking about enrichment of cooperative member families, we think that if cooperative member families are diligent, hard-working, skilled, have high labor productivity, fully utilize land and tools to produce many products and quickly increase the source of income for their families, this is enrichment by legitimate creative labor. This is something we hope for very much. Our party and state not only encourage and help every family to prosper by this path of genuine labor but also prize and protect labor results.

Question: What about loaning land to cooperative members for growing crops?

Answer: The cold and dry winter weather and climate are particularly appropriate for the growth of many crops. With the progress made in the planned allocation of rice varieties and the seasonal arrangement, we have considerable area, especially in the northern provinces, which can produce additional winter crops for approximately 90 days following harvest of the tenth-month crop. Thus, localities (the cooperatives first of all)must have programs and plans and actively create conditions for enlarging the area and expanding the intensive cultivation of winter crops to the highest extent possible.

Under current conditions, many cooperatives still are not capable of working all of this area. For those areas cooperatives are not capable of working in entirety during the season, we must, according to government policy, either employ production units to do the work (in addition to the cooperative's plan, units performing additional work will receive separate earnings in the unit) or employ cooperative member families for production of the winter crop. If there is still a leftover, it is possible to employ agencies, military units and schools for production of the winter crop.

We should not employ cooperative member families for land specializing in growing subsidiary food crops. Instead, cooperatives should organize labor for producing winter and spring crops.

For areas in which cooperatives are growing principal crops but can squeeze

in others (e.g., beans, peas, etc.) consistent with crop rotation and soil improvement procedures, cooperative member families should intercrop if cooperatives are not, earn the income and leave the stubble for fertilizer.

Cooperatives that have land to loan should make the announcement early so people will be aware and can promptly make preparations for production. Production units, cooperative member families or other units loaned land by cooperatives must guarantee the cooperative a full working day, use the full amount of fertilizer provided by the cooperative, maintain the fertility of the soil to avoid adverse impact on subsequent crops and return the field exactly on schedule for sowing and planting the spring crop on schedule according to the cooperative's stipulations.

Cooperatives must regard loaning cooperative members land for production that they are not completely using as means to fully utilize the capabilities of the land, labor and production tools to increase products for society and improve the life of cooperative members. Because of this, cooperatives have the responsibility to encourage, assist and create conditions for cooperative member families to successfully carry on production, especially in soil work, seeds and water conservancy.

In addition to the land area which can possible increase the number of winter crops, the government has also decided that for places that have virgin or fallow land which the cooperative is not working, or land remaining that the cooperative is not using, it must be given to production units, labor groups or cooperative member families to develop, improve for production and earn income during a definite period of time.

Loaning land for winter crop work and land that is uncultivated to cooperative member families must depend on views discussed collectively by the people, be fair and rational, strengthen unity, improve the concept of collective ownership and enthusiastic production. These tendencies should be avoided: being concerned only with the family's production, not that of the collective; failing to be fair in loaning land to cooperative members; and so on.

Question: There are also many different views on distributing and using winter commodities. Would you please give us your views, sir?

Answer: This is a question that every producer is concerned about. According to government policy, to encourage acceleration of winter crop production, distribution and use of winter commodities are handled as follows: all of the collective's winter commodities are, depending on the cooperative member's requirements, distributed to the cooperative member by the cooperative either in kind or in cash. Winter grain products are not figured into the cooperative's grain balance. Winter commodities produced from land loaned by the cooperative (including that produced on virgin or fallow land) are earned by the cooperative member family and are not figured into the ration plan.

State agencies which have requirements to purchase winter commodities should sign contracts with cooperatives at agreed prices.

Cooperatives have the responsibility to carry out and to educate cooperative member families to satisfactorily carry out sales of products to the state under contract and without coercion.

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AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL 10-DAY REPORT FOR EARLY OCTOBER

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Oct 79 BK

[Review of agricultural news for the past 10 days]

[Summary] During the past days, weather conditions have been quite favorable for agricultural production. Northern provinces have harvested more than 50,000 hectares of early 10th-month rice or 5 percent of the transplanted area. However, the harvest pace is still slow in Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Thanh Hoa and Vinh Phu Provinces.

Northern provinces are concentrating the labor force on quickly harvesting the early 10th-month rice so as to promptly clear ricefields for the winter crops and avoid damage caused by bad weather.

"In Southern Vietnam, cooperatives and production collectives and peasants have transplanted an additional 100,000 hectares of 10th-month rice over the past 10 days, bringing the transplanted acreage to 1.58 million hectares, achieving almost 80 percent of planned norms.

"Many provinces have basically completed transplanting of 10th-month rice and have satisfactorily fulfilled their Giang and Cuu Long Provinces. However, some other provinces have so far fallen short of their targets: Dong Thap has achieved only 49 percent of planned norms; Dong Nai, 60 percent; Long An, 64 percent; and Phu Khanh, 49 percent."

It has rained sufficiently in the southern provinces over the past days, providing enough water for 10th-month rice which is growing favorably thanks to the good care of cooperatives, production collectives and peasants.

"Along with transplanting 10th-month rice, the southern provinces have also harvested 421,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, or 76.5 percent of the transplanted area.

"To date many provinces have basically completed harvesting of summer-fall rice, but Kien Giang and Minh Hai due to late transplanting, have so far harvested only 8.6 to 35 percent of the transplanted area.

"Binh Tri Thien Province have harvested more than 70 percent of the 8th-month rice, but recent floods have flooded almost 6,000 hectares of ripe rice and tens of thousands of hectares of 10th-month rice and subsidiary crops. Cooperatives are now quickly harvesting the remaining areas to prepare land for vegetables and subsidiary crops in order to help solve the food problem in the days ahead."

Taking advantage of favorable weather conditions, peasants in the northern provinces are promptly harvesting early 10th-month rice and preparing land for winter crops.

"According to the General Statistics Department, as of 5 October, northern provinces had sown and transplanted nearly 28,700 hectares of winter crops, achieving 8.2 percent of planned norms or 13,000 hectares more than the same period last year."

With regard to livestock raising, the Council of Ministers recently issued a resolution on encouraging and developing cattle raising to meet the draft power demands of cooperatives, production collectives and peasants.

According to the Meteorological Department, there will be two cold spells within the next 10 days. This will bring about changes in weather conditions. The Ministry of Agriculture urges localities to satisfactorily carry out the following tasks in the coming days:

- Take care of the 10th-month rice and quickly harvest the summer-fall rice in the southern provinces to avoid damage caused by rains and typhoons.

- Transplant late 10th-month rice on all available ricefields while extensively growing subsidiary crops.

- Accelerate the harvest of early 10th-month rice in the northern provinces and promptly clear ricefields for winter rice transplanting.

- Expand the cultivated area, carry out intensive cultivation and promptly lend cooperative members and organs land for winter crop cultivation.

- Carry out the Council of Ministers' resolution on encouraging and developing cattle raising.

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INCENTIVE POLICIES TO INCREASE WINTER SEASON PRODUCTION APPROVED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Sep 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Guide the Implementation of Policies to Stimulate Winter Season Production"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers has just issued a decision on the full utilization of agricultural land and the Ministry of Agriculture has issued a circular guiding the implementation of a number of policies to stimulate winter season production. The basic nature of those decisions is the close combination of benefits--benefit to the state, benefit to the collective, and benefit to the people--in determining the specific policies and stimulating the production enthusiasm of the collectives and individual families, in order to exploit all capabilities regarding labor, land, and the existing material-technical bases in expanding acreage, while also carrying out the intensive cultivation of winter crops in order to produce much food for society.

On the basis of their land, weather, labor, materials, production experiences, and the plans assigned them, the localities, and especially the collective production organizations, must draft plans and positively create conditions for making the greatest possible efforts to expand acreage and intensively cultivate winter crops, and continually strengthen the collective economy while encouraging everyone to produce more food. The land assigned to the production units to be worked outside the cooperative plans or lent to cooperative families for planting during the winter season must be land which the collective production organizations are not capable of fully working during the stipulated seasonal period. The lending out of land must be made public at an early date so that the units and families can have time to prepare production conditions, and must be approved in the course of democratic discussions in the cooperatives, in order to assure that the lending of land is just, rational, achieves rural solidarity, and increases the peasants' consciousness of collective mastership and enthusiasm for production. The units and individuals borrowing land must observe regulations to assure a close combination of the benefits of the cooperatives, the production units, and the cooperative member families. That is to say, they must assure the fulfillment of the production plans, work the stipulated number of days,

turn over the full quantity of fertilizer assigned by the cooperative, maintain soil fertility, and return the borrowed land by the deadline in order to have time to put out the spring crop.

Many types of crops are grown during the winter season. The collective productive organizations, as well as the units and peasant families, which borrow land to put out winter crops must observe the common production direction, the central concern of which is the production of staple foods and the various kinds of vegetables and fruits. It is necessary to expand the acreage planted in white potatoes, sweet potatoes, corn, wheat, barley, kaoliang, and legumes. The places which grow crops for export should be arranged into concentrated areas and worked in correct accordance with the stipulated technical regulations.

Since production is carried out under urgent 10th month season conditions, with unpredictable rain and sun, many crops require rather complicated techniques, and management in the cooperatives must be flexible in order to both strengthen the collective economy and fully utilize all labor and land capabilities, with an additional subsidiary crop season of about 90 days between the two rice crops. Collective areas which have good management must gain additional experience in order to do an even better job. It is necessary to calculate specific economic-technical norms for each crop and rationally draft plans, organize production, achieve a division of labor, and utilize materials and techniques. According to the production characteristics of each type of crop, and on the basis of plans and economic-technical norms, the cooperatives may assign all tasks, many tasks, or individual tasks to groups of workers or to individual cooperative member families. Whether assignments are made to labor groups of individual cooperative member families, the cooperative cadres must continually oversee the implementation of such assignments in order to assure the cooperatives common production results.

In order to stimulate the development of winter season production, the Council of Ministers has decided that the production cooperatives and collectives must divide additional amounts of winter-season production among the cooperative members, without including it in the grain distribution. The production unit, labor group, or cooperative member family which produces winter-season crops on land lent by the cooperative will receive all such production, and it will not be included in the cooperative's production sharing plan. The right to use winter-season products must be fully observed. The state organs must buy winter-season products by signing contracts with the cooperatives, at prices agreed to by the two parties.

In guiding winter-season production, it is wrong to lightly regard collective production or forbid the labor groups and cooperative member families to borrow land on which to grow an additional crop. The localities and production units must widely disseminate the new policy among the cooperative members so that they can grasp its basic nature and in order to develop all capabilities of the collectives and of each family, increase acreage, achieve intensive cultivation, and increase food production.

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GOVERNMENT ISSUES DECREE ON FORESTRY CONTROL

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The Council of Ministers on 9 October issued Decree 368-CP on revising and supplementing Decree 101-CP of 21 May 1973, which outlined the system of organization of and jurisdiction over the people's forest control forces.

Decree 368-CP, which comprises 6 articles, 5 of which revise and supplement articles 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Decree 101-CP of 21 May 1973, defines the following system of organization of the people's forest control activities:

At the central level, the People's Forest Control Department is subordinate to the Ministry of Forestry. In provinces where there are forests, the People's Forest Control Service is subordinate to the Provincial Forestry Service, and in districts where there are forests the People's Forest Control Section is subordinate to the District Forestry Section. In areas having important riverine, rail and land communications centers, Forest Products Control Sections subordinate to the Provincial People's Forest Control Service may be established.

The decree also specifies the jurisdiction of each organ and responsible cadre in the People's Forest Control Organization from the central to grassroots levels.

Article 6 of the 368-CP decree specifies that all previously defined points contrary to the revised articles of this decree are abrogated.

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COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES RESOLUTION ON CATTLE RAISING

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 12 Oct 79 BK

[Text] For many years now, buffalo and cattle raising has not progressed. The buffalo population has increased slowly while the cattle population has decreased. In order to increase the buffalo and cattle population in the coming years and to insure sufficient draft force and fertilizer for rice cultivation, milk for the people, raw materials for industry and goods for export, on 3 October the Council of Ministers issued Resolution No 357-CP which stipulates as follows:

1. The State Will Encourage All Mass Organizations and the People To Vigorously Develop Buffalo and Cattle Raising and Will Not Impose Any Limitation on Their Number

A. Regarding state farms: Buffalo and cattle farms must make full use of their meadows and improve these meadows in order to step up the raising of buffaloes and cattle and the production of meat, milk and breeding calves to the fullest extent possible. At the same time, it is necessary to actively help cooperatives, production collectives and local people to produce breeding calves, improve meadows, process farm produce and so forth in order to develop animal husbandry and shape up various buffalo and cattle raising and meat and milk producing centers from which a great deal of products will be obtained. Those state farms dealing with other animal and crop species and all forest sites are also dutybound to step up buffalo and cattle raising in order to produce fertilizer and create other animal husbandry-related products.

B. Regarding agricultural cooperatives and production collectives: Those cooperatives and production collectives in the mountainous and midland areas where meadows are abundant must pay attention to developing the raising of breeding buffaloes and cattle in order to meet the local needs in draft force and provide breeding calves and draft buffaloes and cattle for the lowland areas.

Those localities having integrated meadows must formulate plans to make full use of them for raising buffaloes and cattle in herds. Those

cooperatives and production collectives in the lowland areas must plan the raising of draft buffaloes and cattle in coordination with efforts to promote breeding so as to provide themselves with the bulk of their required draft force.

In areas where agricultural mechanization is being implemented, depending on the annual extent of mechanization, cooperatives and production collectives must continue to maintain the collectively-owned buffalo and cattle population. Depending on the situation, they may transfer these collectively-owned buffaloes and cattle to the care of cooperative members in order to continue using them in transportation and to produce breeding calves, meat and milk or to redistribute them to areas which need draft power.

In the food belt areas of various cities and industrial complexes and in those areas where conditions permit, cooperatives and production collectives are allowed to use the 10 to 15 percent of the land allocated for animal husbandry to develop the raising of those buffaloes and cattle bred to produce milk and meat and those selected for breeding.

Cooperatives and production collectives in the south, at the earliest stage of their activation, are only allowed to purchase a certain number of necessary draft buffaloes and cattle from cooperative members at agreed-upon prices. Only when conditions permit can they be allowed to expand the scope of their activities to include raising buffaloes and cattle in herds.

C. Regarding families: The state will encourage families to develop the private raising of buffaloes and cattle and will not impose any limitation on the number raised, provided that they insure the mandays required by cooperatives or production collectives--if they are members of cooperatives or production collectives--that they do not have to hire people to look after their buffaloes and cattle and that they can prevent their buffaloes and cattle from damaging crops.

As for the south, in particular, those families raising a large number of buffaloes and cattle to produce milk and meat are allowed to hire a number of people to look after their cattle in accordance with stipulations of the provincial people's committees concerned. Cooperatives and production collectives are responsible for encouraging, creating conditions for and helping cooperative members' families to raise buffaloes and cattle by allowing buffaloes and cattle owned by cooperative members to feed on the prescribed grasslands, distributing part of secondary farm produce to cooperative members for use as fodder for their buffaloes and cattle and so forth.

D. Regarding forestry sites, work sites, public institutions, enterprises, military units, etc.: The state encourages these organiations

to develop their buffalo and cattle raising to produce milk and meat to improve the living conditions of cadres, workers and troops or to provide themselves with necessary draft force and fertilizer.

2. Policy and Measures on Breeders, Reproduction and Crossbreeding

In order to promote a drastic increase in the number of buffaloes and cattle, it is necessary to pay specific attention to the reproduction rate of buffaloes and cattle. Along with achieving a balance in the draft force for rice cultivation, each locality and each agricultural production establishment must achieve a balance between the number of male and female buffaloes and cattle. Cooperatives and production collectives must raise enough male buffaloes and cattle in each hamlet and neighborhood.

Cooperative members charged with raising the breeding buffaloes and cattle owned by cooperatives and production collectives will receive higher pay than those tending nonbreeding draft buffaloes and cattle. Cooperatives and production collectives concerned will provide them with some starchy food--derived from the amount of food reserved for animal husbandry--so as to nourish those male buffaloes and cattle being used for breeding and those females in pregnancy or maternity. Calves born of those buffaloes and cattle which have been assigned by cooperatives to their cooperative members to raise, when reaching a year old, cooperatives can take them provided that they pay 80 percent of the market value of the calves for those who raise the female buffaloes or cattle and 5 percent for those who raise the male buffaloes or cattle in accordance with agreed-upon prices.

In the event cooperatives do not take these calves, those who raise the female buffaloes or cattle will be allowed to keep these calves for private raising or to sell them at the market provided that they pay 15 percent of the market value of the calves to the cooperatives concerned and 5 percent for those who raise the male buffaloes and cattle. Those raising breeding buffaloes and cattle privately are allowed to collect fees from those raising female buffaloes and cattle when arranging a crossbreeding at prices agreed upon by both sides.

In order to increase the quality of the buffalo and cattle population quickly, the Ministry of Agriculture and various provinces and cities must be responsible for setting up buffalo and cattle breeding centers to produce healthy breeders for the cooperatives and for promptly expanding the artificial insemination network.

The state encourages those state farms, cooperatives and individuals breeding buffaloes and cattle not to charge for their artificial insemination services regardless of whether the semen they use is frozen or liquid. For each calf born through crossbreeding, the raiser will be given 15 dong as reward by the state. The purchasing price for crossbred calves is set at 20 percent higher than that for calves born not as a

result of crossbreeding. Those cooperatives, production collectives and families which need money to purchase breeding buffaloes and cattle will be given long-term loans by the state, including loans in cash when necessary.

3. Policy and Measures Regarding Fodder for Buffaloes and Cattle

State farms, cooperatives, production collectives and families must plan production and conserve fodder for buffaloes and cattle so they can have enough fodder to eat throughout the year, especially during the dry-cold season.

The people's committees of mountainous and midland provinces and cities must zone off areas, clearly delineating grassland areas, areas to be reclaimed for agricultural cultivation, and areas to be afforested and must prevent land reclamation and cultivation activities in grassland areas as they will create difficulties for the protection of production and for buffalo and cattle raising.

In order to solve the problem of improving meadows, the state will provide cooperatives and production collectives with nongratuitous capital investments so that they can break virgin land to build meadows in accordance with Decision No 272-CP, dated 3 October 1977, of the Council of Ministers.

Those charged with planting or improving meadows will be allowed to use chemical fertilizer in accordance with the allocated quota and will be supplied with certain necessary materials to build and maintain fences.

Cooperatives and production collectives in the lowlands must fully exploit every piece of land along the banks of canals, rivers and ditches and every inch of water surface to grow herbs and vegetables along with efforts to use secondary agricultural products as fodder for buffalo and cattle. If this does not suffice, cooperatives can use part of the 10 to 15 percent land quota allocated for animal husbandry to produce fodder for buffalo and cattle.

4. Policy and Measures on Veterinary Care

The agricultural sector must strive, within the next few years, to eradicate rinderpest and foot and mouth disease, contain anthrax and pasteurellosis, and minimize the damage caused by parasitosis and other common diseases.

The Ministry of Agriculture must join local administrations in strengthening the veterinary network in order to guide the people in adopting hygienic measures against epidemics and must organize regular vaccination drives for buffalo and cattle.

The state will not demand payment for medicine and other expenses incurred from the prevention and control of epidemics for all kinds of domestic animals owned by state-run animal husbandry centers, cooperatives and families.

Localities must guide and motivate animal husbandry centers and families to set up sheds to confine buffalo and cattle, not allowing them to wander about. Those cooperatives and production collectives which want to build sheds to raise buffalo and cattle intensively will be provided by the state with some construction materials which the localities concerned cannot provide.

5. Policy To "Circulate" Buffalo and Cattle

A. Collection and purchase: State-run buffalo and cattle raising establishments must turn in their animal husbandry products to the state in accordance with annual quota. They can keep those products produced in excess of the plan for their own use or sell them to the state, cooperatives and production collectives at agreed-upon prices.

Those forest sites, work sites, public institutions, enterpri mili-tary units and others raising buffalo and cattle to provide th elves with draft power and fertilizer are authorized to use their anim husbandry products for improving the living conditions of their cadres, workers and troops without being subject to deduction from the food quota allocated by the state. If sold to the state, these animal husbandry products will be purchased at agreed-upon prices.

Those state farms not charged with raising buffalo and cattle by the state, if having a number of buffalo and cattle raised in excess of the plan norms, will also receive the same treatment as given to forest sites, public institutions, enterprises and military units.

Those cooperatives and production collectives raising buffalo and cattle are authorized to use or sell their animal husbandry products in the market. If sold to the state, these products will be purchased at agreed-upon prices.

Cooperatives and production collectives can sell slaughter buffalo and cattle or their milk to the state instead of pork as previously demanded in two-way economic contracts. The standard for the exchange between the milk and meat on the hoof of buffalo and cattle with pork on the hoof will be determined by the ministries of Agriculture and Home Trade.

Those families raising buffalo and cattle are allowed to freely use and trade animal husbandry products on the market. If sold to the state, these animal husbandry products will be purchased at agreed-upon prices. The agreed-upon prices mentioned here in this resolution are the prices agreed upon by both the buyer and the seller without any obligation.

B. Established prices: The State Price Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture must study and promptly report to the Council of Ministers the results of the readjustment of the established prices for purchasing draft and slaughter buffalo and cattle and their milk. These prices must be based on the principle of insuring that the animal raisers can get back their production expenses and earn some profit. It is necessary to pay attention to reducing the categories of buffalo and cattle and showing how to estimate the weight of buffalo and cattle applicable to areas where facilities for weighing buffalo and cattle are not available. This is to insure convenience and fairness in the purchase of buffalo and cattle. The price of breeding buffalo and cattle will be fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture.

C. Organizational circulation: All production organizations and the people are allowed to engage in free trade and circulation of buffalo, cattle and calves in every area throughout the country. Prohibitions on the circulation of buffalo and cattle previously imposed by certain localities are hereby abolished. The provincial and district people's committees are responsible for restoring or opening up cattle markets in order to create favorable conditions for those people enagaged in buffalo and cattle trading, and for granting permissions to traders to trade and circulate buffalo and cattle between localities. When circulating buffalo and cattle, all the people involved must strictly comply with stipulations of epizootic disease control in order to prevent the spreading of epizootic diseases.

6. Rules on the Slaughter of Buffalo and Cattle

In order to insure draft power, protect breeding buffalo and cattle and prevent epizootic diseases, the state authorizes various organizations and the people to slaughter buffaloes and cattle from 1 year old or above to eat or sell in the market. The state prohibits the slaughter of draft buffalo and breeding female buffalo and cattle. It also bans the slaughter of those buffalo and cattle infected by epidemics or being raised in epidemic-stricken areas. Those units and individuals slaughtering buffalo and cattle must strictly comply with veterinary stipulations and must pay the slaughter tax.

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AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

NORTHERN RICE HARVEST--According to the general statistics department, between 5 and 10 October, 11 northern provinces and cities--Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Vinhu Phu, Ha Bac, Quang Ninh and Hoang Lien Son and Hanoi and Haiphong--repeated another 23,200 hectares of early 10th-month rice, bringing to 66,410 hectares the area of rice already reaped since the beginning of the harvest season and fulfilling 7.4 percent of the cultivated acreage. During the same period, these provinces and cities also planted another 25,170 hectares of winter crops, bringing to 53,856 hectares the area already growing these crops. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Oct 79 BK]

HAIPHONG RICE HARVEST--As of early October, districts in Haiphong City suburbs had been able to reap early 10th-month rice on only 50 percent of the cultivated area. The harvest of the early 10th-month rice in these districts was relatively slow because large numbers of laborers have been mobilized to eliminate insects and rodents harmful to rice plants. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 17 Oct 79 BK]

HUAI HUNG WINTER CROPS--Huai Hung Province will strive to grow 70,000 hectares of crops in this year's winter cultivation season. This figure, which accounts for nearly 50 percent of the cultivated acreage and shows an increase of some 26,000 hectares over last year will include 40,000 hectares of potatoes, 10,000 hectares of sweet potatoes, and more than 4,000 hectares of corn. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 12 Oct 79 BK]

SOUTHERN WINTER-SPRING CROP--As of 10 October Binh Tri Thien Province had completed soil preparation for winter-spring crop cultivation on more than 25,000 hectares. To make the 1979-80 winter-spring crop a comprehensive success, Quang Nam-Danang Province has instructed local production establishments to fully prepare seeds, fertilizer, manpower and draft power for the cultivation of rice and subsidiary and industrial crops in this season. Meanwhile, Cuu Long Province has formulated plans for growing winter-spring rice on 25,000 hectares and Dac Lac Province is expected to grow on 15,000 hectares. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Oct 79 BK]

TIEN GIANG WINTER-SPRING RICE--Tien Giang Province is making full preparations for the cultivation of 88,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, which is expected to be completed on 20 November. This figure, including 20,000 hectares of high-yield rice, represents an increase of 10 percent over the 1978-79 winter-spring crop season. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Oct 79 BK]

HAU GIANG 10TH-MONTH RICE--Due to adverse weather conditions, more than 16,000 hectares of 10th-month rice and seedlings were destroyed at the beginning and in the middle of the crop season. However, thanks to the close guidance given by the local party committee and administration, as of 10 October peasants and production collectives Ion Hau Giang Province were able to sow and transplant 296,267 hectares of this rice, thus fulfilling 98.75 percent of the planned norm. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Oct 79 BK]

BEN TRE 10TH-MONTH RICE--Cooperatives, production collectives and peasants in Ben Tre Province have sown or transplanted 10th-month rice on more than 42,000 hectares, overfulfilling the planned norm by nearly 2,000 hectares. Chau Thanh and Mo Cay districts and Ben Tre City have fulfilled their transplanting plan by 100 to 120 percent. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 15 Oct 79 BK]

POULTRY BREEDING RESOLUTION--Hanoi, October 12--The government has issued a resolution on the development of poultry breeding by industrial methods. The resolution recalls that the many modern chicken farms built with the assistance of the socialist countries in Vietnam have obtained good results and that plans for egg and chicken production have been fulfilled or overfulfilled. To step up industrialized chicken breeding in the coming years the government has decided to develop poultry breeding at state farms and collectives throughout the country, especially in urban areas and industrial zones such as Hanoi, Haiphong and Quang Ninh, Ho Chi Minh City and the provinces of Song Be and Dong Nai. The state will also encourage and assist family enterprises. The resolution says that the goal for 1980 is 50 million eggs and 2,000 tons of chickens. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 12 Oct 79 OW]

MINORITY SETTLEMENTS--Hanoi, October 13--More than 9,000 ethnic minority people in Song Be Province, northwest of Ho Chi Minh City, have been helped to settle down for sedentary farming. By combining mechanization with hand labour, the new settlers have cleared 200 hectares of virgin land, of which 150 hectares have been put under rice cultivation. With the state bank loans, more than 2,000 Stieng ethnic minority people in Phuoc Long District have built 400 square metres of dwelling houses, schools and dispensaries. In the past nine months, 6,000 ethnic minority people in Lam Dong Province on the Central Highlands have settled down. The local administration has helped them reclaim 600 hectares of fallow land, and build irrigation works. The new settlers have formed 5 agricultural cooperatives for sedentary farming. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0316 GMT 13 Oct 79 OW]

CSO: 4220

FIRST PHASE OF BAI BANG PAPER MILL CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Sep 79 p 1

[Article by Hoang Duong: "Bai Bang Paper Mill Construction Site Completes Phase 1 Projects"]

[Text] The construction site of the Bai Bang paper mill--a modern factory Sweden is helping us build--has entered the phase of completing the principal projects in order to bring the No 1 paper-pulping system into production by the beginning of 1980, with an initial output of 12,000 tons of paper. According to plan, the mill will be completed in mid-1981 and will produce 55,000 tons of paper a year, including 50,000 tons of writing paper.

Construction began at the end of 1975, and the site has now essentially completed the construction of the project items and 66 percent of the machinery installation. Since the fourth quarter of 1978 the construction site has done the greatest amount of construction, including a 12-kilometer-long system for supplying and carrying off water and an electricity department with a capacity of 28,000 kw, and the installation of paper-pulping machine No 1. Thus the first phase of the construction process, consisting of a whole series of projects, has been essentially completed, with good quality.

At present, more than 5,000 Vietnamese cadres and workers and Swedish technicians are enthusiastically entering a new construction campaign. In the immediate future they will test-operate each part of the water system and the electricity department, in order to officially bring those two projects into operation by the end of 1979 and complete the installation of paper-pulping system No 2.

5616
CSO: 4209

LIGHT INDUSTRY

DECISION ISSUED ON HANDICRAFT INDUSTRY CONTRACTS

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 16 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The Council of Ministers on 3 October 1979 issued a decision promulgating regulations on the signing and implementing of economic contracts on the production and consumption of products of, and the supply of materials to, the handicraft and artisan industry sector.

The regulations are aimed at upholding the responsibility of the concerned parties so they will carry out economic tasks, fulfill the state plan and support and accelerate the development of handicraft and artisan production in conformity with the state's guidelines, tasks, plans and projects. The regulations are also designed to stabilize production, improve the life of handicraft and artisan workers and insure state control of state-managed products in order to meet the people's demands for essential consumer goods, to increase production of export goods and to meet the demands for socialist industrialization.

All economic relations between organs which place orders and handicraft and artisan production installations, including families which have obtained permission to produce, must be achieved through signing economic contracts as prescribed by the state regulation in force. The two signatories must closely cooperate with each other and constantly follow and assist each other in order to fully and strictly implement the agreed-upon clauses in the contracts. They must promptly inform each other of difficulties which they encounter so they can discuss measures to overcome them.

Economic contracts must be signed for each goods item. In these contracts, it is necessary to clearly specify the quantity and quality of goods, duration of guarantee, prices, place, time and means of delivery, conditions of placing orders and the supply of materials and raw material, methods of establishing invoices and terms of payments, and responsibilities for violations of contracts.

Violations of economic contracts will be judged by the provincial and city economic arbitration councils.

CSO: 4209

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

VIETNAM-KAMPUCHEA FLIGHTS ANNOUNCED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Sep 79 p 2

[Text] Every week there will be flights from Vietnam to Kampuchea on Monday and Friday. Effective 1 September 1979, air tickets will be sold on the Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh City-Phnom Penh flight and vice versa and the Ho Chi Minh City-Phnom Penh flight and vice versa. When conditions are favorable, tickets will be sold on the Phnom Penh-Siemreap flight and vice versa. Since Kampuchea has not yet emitted any currency, passengers departing from Vietnam must buy tickets according to the current international regulations on passenger transportation and must buy return tickets.

Concerning Vietnamese and Kampuchean passengers departing from Kampuchea, the management agencies concerned will provide them with checks or money to buy tickets.

Passengers of other nationalities must buy tickets with foreign currencies based on the U.S. dollar.

Apart from regular flights, the Vietnam airline will continue to sign contracts on hired flights at the request of various agencies.

For information on freight rate and ticket purchase or for further details, please apply to the International Ticket Office, 25 Trang Thi Street, Hanoi; the International Ticket Office, 16 Nguyen Hue Street, Ho Chi Minh City; and the Pochentong Civil Station, Phnom Penh.

9332
CSO: 4209

STATISTICAL DATA ON CULTURE, ECONOMY BETWEEN 1960-1975

Hanoi TAP CHI THONG KE [Statistics Review] in Vietnamese No 5, Oct 78 pp 57-58

[Article: "The Situation Surrounding the Development of the Economy and Culture of the Socialist North (1960-1975)"]

[Text]

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Average Number of Manual and Office Workers in Capital Construction

	1960	1965	1974	1975
Total:	114.2	210.4	304.8	327.3
Central level	101.1	149.6	186.1	199.7
Local level	13.1	60.8	118.7	127.6

Achieved Level of Investment in Capital Construction (by component)

Year	Investment Capital (millions of dong)				Structure of Investments (%)		
	Total	Const. & Assembly	Equipment	Other Capital Const.	Const. & Assembly	Equipment	Other Capital Const.
1960	660.7	387.2	232.2	50.3	57.8	34.7	7.5
1965	959.1	568.0	345.1	46.0	59.2	36.0	4.8
1971	1225.8	646.2	521.1	58.6	52.7	42.5	4.8
1972	1280.3	705.8	497.7	77.6	55.1	38.9	6.0
1973	1626.7	899.1	627.2	99.4	53.3	38.6	6.1
1974	1822.7	1014.0	685.7	123.0	55.6	37.7	6.7
1975	2049.8	1066.4	840.0	143.4	52.0	41.0	7.0

Achieved Level of Investment in Capital Construction
(by management level)

Year	Investment Capital (millions of dong) Total		Const. & Assembly		Structure of Investments (%) Total		Const. & Assembly	
	Central	Local	Central	Local	Central	Local	Central	Local
1960	596.4	73.3	320.7	66.5	89.1	10.9	82.8	17.2
1965	803.7	155.4	449.0	119.0	83.8	16.2	79.0	21.0
1971	857.7	368.2	407.7	238.5	69.9	30.1	63.0	37.0
1972	898.4	381.9	451.1	253.9	70.2	29.8	63.9	36.1
1973	1070.0	555.7	543.6	355.5	65.8	34.2	60.5	39.5
1974	1244.9	577.8	612.5	401.5	68.3	31.7	60.4	39.6
1975	1457.8	592.2	641.2	425.2	71.1	28.9	60.1	39.9

Achieved Level of Investment in Capital Construction
(by economic sector)

Economic Sector	1960	1965	1974	1975
	millions of dong			
Total	669.7	959.1	1,822.7	2,049.8
--Industry	256.7	363.9	641.6	761.7
--Capital Construction	51.6	23.2	140.5	116.2
--Agriculture, Forestry	69.0	171.6	321.6	319.5
--Commerce, Supply	46.0	55.1	104.1	96.4
--Transport, Posts-Telegraph	115.0	277.7	336.9	479.8
--Credit, State Security	0.9	1.3	1.6	2.6
--Public Services	50.0	18.9	93.5	100.4
--Scientific Research, Education, Physical Culture, Sports, Public Health, Social Work	56.3	38.1	163.1	141.4
--State, Party and Mass Organization Management	24.2	9.3	19.8	13.4

Increase in Value of New Fixed Assets
(by management level)

Management Level \ Year	From 1960 To 1975	1960	1965	1974	1975
Total	11 368,2	507,5	581,2	1 138,5	1 135,1
Central	8 131,9	456,6	448,7	751,8	753,8
Local	3 236,3	50,9	132,5	386,7	381,5

7809
CSO: 4209

POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

PREPARATIONS FOR 1979 CENSUS OUTLINED

Hanoi TAP CHI THONG KE [Statistics Review] in Vietnamese No 5, Oct 78 pp 4, 59

[Article: "Premier's Directive Number 379-TTg of 21 July 1978 on Preparations for the 1979 General Census"]

[Text] The population and the labor force are the most important foundations for formulating the national economic plan, distributing labor and fully utilizing the labor of the entire country.

We conducted a census on 1 April 1974 in the northern provinces and a census on 5 February 1976 in the southern provinces. However, the objective and indices of these two censuses differed and they were far apart in terms of time, consequently, the data provided by them failed to meet the requirements of planning and the planning of the distribution of labor. On the other hand, since the South was liberated, noteworthy shifts in population have occurred; the merger of provinces and districts has also caused the population of each administrative unit to change significantly.

In keeping with a suggestion made by the head of the Statistics General Department, the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers decided, during its 14 May 1978 session, to conduct a general census for the entire country on 1 April 1979.

This is a large and complicated census, consequently, thorough preparations must be made in every respect to insure its successful completion. The various levels and sectors must immediately begin performing the following jobs:

1. The Statistics General Department, as the Standing Committee of Department of the Central Committee for the Guidance of the General Census, has the following responsibilities:

--To formulate a plan for conducting the general census and promulgate specific regulations governing the census and documents that guide the various sectors and localities in carrying out the census. A pilot project census must be conducted in one locality in order to train cadres for guiding the census operations of the various provinces and gain experience for perfecting the documents mentioned above before they are officially promulgated.

--To formulate a budget plan to cover census costs with the Ministry of Finance; to formulate a printing budget with the Ministry of Culture, which must include a plan for supplying paper and printing ink; to formulate a budget for grain and other necessary supplies (gasoline, oil, means of transportation and so forth) with the State Planning Commission and the related sectors in order to serve the requirements of the census.

2. The Ministry of Interior must coordinate with the Statistics General Department in inspecting and comprehensively reorganizing the registration and management of households and individuals and census statistical activities in order to support the effort to intensify the various areas of state management while correctly reflecting the permanent population of each administrative unit of the various localities, thereby making a positive contribution to preparing for the general census.

3. The provincial and municipal people's committees have the responsibility of organizing the inspection of and clearly establishing the administrative boundaries of provinces, districts and villages where these boundaries are unclear, with special attention to worksites, forestry sites, enterprises and so forth whose land lies in many villages, districts or provinces and places at which individual population centers have not been established as being under the management of any basic administrative unit.

In a number of municipalities and cities there is the practice of numbering houses in a convenient manner, giving houses duplicate numbers or not numbering houses at all; in one municipality, different streets have the same name and some streets have no name. This situation must also be corrected before conducting the census.

It is necessary to name population centers in the countryside and streets in the cities and provide maps and statistical data on households and individuals in order to guard against omissions and duplications when performing the census and lay the basis for deploying the network of census cadres.

4. The Ministry of Education, together with the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, must research systematic nomenclature for the various levels of education and unified standards for categorizing these levels of education for use when conducting the census.

5. The Posts-Telegraph General Department must provide an open and timely flow of information and uninterrupted and timely communications in the process of conducting the general census.

The Statistics General Department, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Supply, the Ministry of Food, the Posts-Telegraph General Department, the State Planning Commission and the people's committees of the provinces and the municipalities directly subordinate to the central level have the responsibility of organizing the urgent and full performance of the jobs mentioned above to insure that the general census is carried out well and on schedule as decided by the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers.

signed: the Premier
Vice Premier
signed: Pham Hung

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CSO: 4209

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

SCOPE OF 1979 CENSUS REPORTED

Hanoi TAP CHI THONG KE [Statistics Review] in Vietnamese No 5, Oct 78 pp 2-3, 9

[Article: "Council of Ministers' Decision Number 183-CP of 20 July 1978 on the 1979 General Census"]

[Text] To accurately ascertain basic data on the population and the work force of society and the situation surrounding the growth of the population following the total liberation of the country, the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers has decided to conduct the 1979 nationwide general census as follows:

I. Objectives and Requirements:

--To lay an accurate basis for researching and formulating the third 5-year state plan (1981-1985);

--To scientifically estimate the population and sources of labor in the future and lay the basis for long-term planning;

--To lay an accurate basis for state management, economic management and the strengthening of the national defense system;

--To support the various party committee echelons and the governments on the various levels in reviewing the implementation of the resolution of the 4th party congress and serve the requirements of preparing for the 5th party congress.

II. The Scope, Objectives and Units Involved in the Census:

A registration will be conducted of all "permanent residents" within the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, including Vietnamese residents, foreign residents and Vietnamese sent to work or study on a long-term basis overseas. In addition to these persons, it is necessary, as permitted by capabilities, to

adopt a separate plan for ascertaining the number of overseas Vietnamese now living in the various countries of the world.

The census unit is the "household"(family household and collective household) as defined in the household registration and management statutes promulgated by the Council of Ministers on 27 June 1964.

III. The Contents of the Census:

The census consists of the following integrated indices:

1) The total population of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;

2) The population broken down by sex and age;

3) The population broken down by nationality;

4) The level of education of the people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;

5) Their scientific, technical and professional level and sector;

6) The labor within the various sectors of the national economy (of work age and not of work age);

7) The population of work age that is not working within the various sectors of the national economy;

8) The population of work age that has lost the ability to work due to various reasons;

9) The labor within a number of specific trades;

10) The agricultural and non-agricultural populations;

11) The situation and reasons surrounding the movement of persons among the various areas of the country from 1 May 1975 to the present date;

12) The number of children who were born and the number of persons who died in 1978.

All of the indices mentioned above must be integrated on the basis of administrative, urban and rural units; in addition, the following indices must be calculated:

--The average age of the people of the entire country;

--The future population and sources of labor of the entire country during the years 1980 to 1990.

IV. The Starting Date of the Census:

The starting date for the nationwide general census is 0001 hours on 1 April 1979.

V. The Division of Responsibilities for Guiding the Census:

In order to complete this general census well, the Council of Ministers has assigned the following responsibilities for guiding the census:

1) On the central level:

The Department of the Central Committee for the Guidance of the General Census is responsible to the Council of Ministers for guiding the entirety of this general census. The guidance department consists of:

--Department head: Vu Tuan, Minister of the Premier's Office;

--Assistant department heads: Hoang Trinh, head of the Statistics General Department;

Hoang Du, assistant head of the Office of the Premier;

--Members: Che Viet Tan, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission;
Nguyen Minh Tien, Vice Minister of Interior;
Phan Van Huu, Vice Minister of Labor.

The Central Department for the Guidance of the General Census has an office assisting it organized by the Statistics General Department and staffed by cadres of the Statistics General Department, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Labor and the State Planning Commission.

2) On the local level: the chairmen of the people's committees on the various levels are responsible for all of the work involved in the general census within the scope of their level, from the time this work is being prepared until it has been concluded.

To assist the people's committees in guiding this work, census guidance committees will be established on the provincial, district and village levels:

+ The provincial and district levels:

The provincial and district census guidance committees will be headed by the chairman or vice chairman of the people's committee; the managers of the statistics and public security sectors will serve as committee vice chairmen; the managers of the planning, labor, cultural and information sectors and representatives of the mass organizations will serve as committee members.

The cadres of the offices of the provincial and district guidance committees will be mobilized by the provincial and district people's committees from related sectors within the locality in keeping with the regulations of the Department of the Central Committee for the Guidance of the General Census.

+ The village, ward and subward levels:

The committees for the guidance of the general census on the village level will be chaired by the chairman or vice chairman of the people's committee and have two members, a statistics cadre and a public security cadre.

The committee for the guidance of the general census on the village level will not have its own office; all administrative work involved in the census will be undertaken by the office of the village people's committee. To assist the village level committee for the guidance of the census there will be one unit of census takers, each of which will be responsible for roughly 300 people.

3) Each ministry, each agency of ministerial level, each agency directly subordinate to the Council of Ministers and each central party and mass organization agency (abbreviated as the ministries and general departments) must issue directives to their vertical sectors in the various localities instructing them to thoroughly carry out this general census under the guidance of the people's committees within the various localities.

4) The Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs must adopt separate plans for conducting the census within the sector of which they are directly in charge. In this work, it is necessary to coordinate with the Department of the Central Committee for the Guidance of the General Census in formulating separate census plans and a plan to integrate data, one consistent with the general census plan and the overall plan for the integration of data. As regards overseas Vietnamese, the Department of the Central Committee for the Guidance of the General Census must hold detailed discussions with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with regard to conducting the census. Following the completion of the census, the managers of the above mentioned sectors must forward their integrated data to the head of the Department of the Central Committee for the Guidance of the General Census.

5) The Ministry of Finance has the task of allocating funds for the general census and guiding the committees for the guidance of the general census on the various levels in the management and use of these funds.

The Ministry of Culture has the task of providing an ample supply of paper for the printing of documents and the printing of census questionnaires and data sheets for the census.

The Ministry of Supply, the Ministry of Food and the Posts-Telegraph General Department have the task of meeting the requirements for supplies, grain, information and liaison facilities in support of the general census.

6) The heads of the ministries and general departments and the chairmen of the provincial and municipal people's committees are responsible for implementing this decision under the guidance of the Department of the Central Committee for the Guidance of the General Census.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers
signed: Premier
Vice Premier
Signed: Pham Hung

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CSO: 4209

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Thanh Bình [NGUYEENX THANH BINHF]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; recently he attended a Youth Union congress in Hau Giang Province. (TIEN PHONG 21-27 Aug 79 p 2)

Nghiêm Chương Châu [NGHIEEM CHUWOWNGR CHAAU]

*Director of the Education Service, Hanoi; her interview concerning educational activities in Hanoi appeared in the cited source. (PHU NU VIETNAM 5-11 Sep 79 p 4)

Phan Hữu Chí [PHAN HUWUX CHI]

*Head of the Compilation Department [Vu Tong Hop], People's Supreme Procuratorate; his article on the collective mastery of the workers and the constitution appeared in the cited source. (TIEN PHONG 21-27 Aug 79 p 6)

Đặng Hòa Chính [DAWNGJ HOAF CHINHS], *Major General

*Political Officer of the Artillery Branch; on 31 August 1979 he attended the graduation ceremony of reserve artillery officers at the College of Mines and Geology. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Sep 79 p 1)

Võ Chí Công [VOX CHI COONG]

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; Vice Premier; on 7 September 1979 he attended a reception at the Bulgarian Embassy to mark the 35th Anniversary of Bulgarian Independence. (NHAN DAN 8 Sep 79 p 1)

Phạm Văn Đồng [PHAMJ VAWN DOONGF]

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; Premier; *Chairman of the Central Committee for Educational Reform; recently he attended a conference on enhancing revolutionary education and virtues in schools. (NHAN DAN 8 Sep 79 p 1)

Lữ Giang [LUWX GIANG], Major General

Deputy Commander of the Capital Military Command; recently he attended a conference in Hanoi to discuss the construction of defenses for Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Sep 79 p 1)

Đặng Vũ Hiệp [DAWNGJ VUX HIEEPJ], Major General

Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Vice Minister of National Defense; on 13 September 1979 he attended a reception for a delegation of Bulgarian friendship and solidarity association representatives. (NHAN DAN 14 Sep 79 p 1)

Võ [illegible] Hoà [VOX SIX HOAF]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Nghi Loc District, Nghe Tinh Province; his article "Nghi Loc Gives Attention to Food and Seeds" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Sep 79 p 2)

Bùi Quang Hùng [BUIF QUANG HUNGF]

*Acting Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Vinh Phu Province; his article on Youth Union experiences in the schools of Vinh Phu Province appeared in the cited source. (TIEN PHONG 21-27 Aug 79 p 4)

Vũ Thế Huyền [VUX THEES HUYEENF]

*Acting Head of the Wage Workers Department, Ministry of Forestry; his letter responding to a workers query appeared in the cited source. (LAO DONG 30 Aug 79 p 14)

Tố Hữu [TOOS HUWUX]

Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; *Vice Chairman of the Central Committee for Educational Reform; recently he attended a conference on enhancing revolutionary education and virtues in schools. (NHAN DAN 8 Sep 79 p 1)

Bùi Thanh Khiết [BUIF THANH KHIEFTS]

Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; *Head of the Secretariat of the Central Committee for Educational Reform; recently he attended a conference on enhancing revolutionary education and virtues in schools. (NHAN DAN 8 Sep 79 p 1)

Đặng Kinh [DAWNGJ KINH], Major General

Deputy Chief of Staff of the VPA; on 31 August 1979 he attended the graduation ceremony of reserve artillery officers at the College of Mines and Geology. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Sep 79 p 1)

Vũ Trọng Kính [VUX TRONGJ KINHS]

Standing Representative of the SRV to UNESCO; on 10 September 1979 he accepted an education award from UNESCO on behalf of Cat Hanh Township, Nghe Tinh Province. (NHAN DAN 13 Sep 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Mẫn [NGUYEENX VAWN MAANX]

*Head of the Building Supplies Institute, Ministry of Building; his article describing the activities of his institute appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 14 Sep 79 p 3)

Nguyễn Ngọc Minh [NGUYEENX NGOCJ MINH]

Vice Chairman of the Legislation Committee of the Council of Ministers; his article on the draft of the new Constitution appeared in the cited source. (DOC LAP 15 Aug 79 p 3)

Đỗ Đình Môn [DOOX DINHF MOON]

Secretary of the Communist Party Committee, Xuan Thuy District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his article "Encourage the Expansion of the Winter Crop and Increase Sources of Feed for Livestock" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Sep 79 p 2)

[NOTE: This individual is probably one and the same as Đỗ Đức Môn--DOOX DUWCS MOON--previously reported filling this position.]

Lê Thanh Nghị [LEE THANH NGHIJ]

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; Acting Premier; on 7 September 1979 he attended a reception at the Bulgarian Embassy to mark the 35th Anniversary of Bulgarian Independence. (NHAN DAN 8 Sep 79 p 1)

Võ Thuần Nho [VOX THUAANF NHO]

Vice Minister of Education; on 6 July 1979 he attended a conference in Nha Trang to discuss results of the 1978-79 School Year. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 25 Jul 79 p 3)

Trần Quyết [TRAANF QUYEETS], Lieutenant General

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Vice Minister of Interior; on 3 August 1979 he attended ceremonies marking the 25th Anniversary of the

founding of the People's Armed Public Security Forces. (HANOI MOI 4 Aug 79 p 4)

Hoàng Bích Sơn [HOANGF BICHS SOWN]

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 7 September 1979 he attended a reception at the Bulgarian Embassy to mark the 35th Anniversary of Bulgarian Independence. (NHAN DAN 8 Sep 79 p 1)

Trần Hữu Suý [TRAANF HUWUX SUYS]

Charge d'Affairs of the SRV in Cuba; on 12 September 1979 he attended the departure of Premier Pham Van Dong for Mexico. (NHAN DAN 14 Sep 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Thành [NGUYEENX DINHF THANHF]

*Ambassador to Denmark; on 6 September 1979 he submitted his credentials to the Queen of Denmark. (NHAN DAN 11 Sep 79 p 4)

Tô Thiện [TOO THIEENJ]

Secretary of the VCP Fraction of the Central Artisan Industries and Handicraft Cooperatives Federation; Vice Chairman of the Central Artisan Industries and Handicraft Cooperatives Federation; on 25 July 1979 he read a progress report for the first half of 1979 to a conference of the Central Artisan Industries and Handicraft Cooperatives Federation. (TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP 8 Aug 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Thuyết [NGUYEENX THUYEETS]

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the People of Chile; on 11 September 1979 he attended a meeting of his committee in Hanoi held in support of the people of Chile. (NHAN DAN 12 Sep 79 p 1)

Hồ Trúc [HOOF TRUCS]

Vice Minister of Education; on 5 September 1979 he attended the awarding of a UNESCO education award to Cam Binh Township, Nghe Tinh Province. (NHAN DAN 8 Sep 79 p 1)

Hà Xuân Trường [HAF XUAAN TRUWOWNGF]

Chairman of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Chile; on 11 September 1979 he attended a meeting of his committee held in support of the people of Chile. (NHAN DAN 12 Sep 79 p 1)

Hoàng Xuân Tùy [HOANGF XUAAN TUYF]

Vice Minister of Higher and Vocational Education; on 31 August 1979 he attended the graduation ceremony of reserve artillery officers at the College of Mines and Geology. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Sep 79 p 1)

[Doàn] Văn Yên [DOANF VAWN YEEN]

Head of the Industry and Handicraft Service, Hai Hung Province; his article "Relying on Its Strong Agriculture, Hai Hung Expands the Production of Consumer Goods" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 13 Sep 79 p 2)

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Công Bình [NGUYEENX COONG BINHF]

*Deputy head of the Social Science Institute, Ho Chi Minh City; attended a conference on "some problems in ideological life in southern Vietnam during the U.S.-puppet period" held in Ho Chi Minh City on 26 and 27 April 1979. (TRIET HOC No 2, Jun 79 pp 164-5)

Nguyễn Văn Chiển [NGUYEENX VAWN CHIEENR]

Deputy Head of the Institutes of Science; on 20 Aug - 1 Sep 79 he was in Khabarovsk, USSR attending the 14th Pacific Area Science Conference. (NHAN DAN 7 Sep 79 p 1)

Phạm Như Cương [PHAMJ NHUW CUWOWNG]

Vice chairman of the Vietnam Social Science Commission; president of the Commission's Institute of Philosophy; editor-in-chief of the Institute's quarterly journal TRIET HOC [Philosophy]; *head of the Philosophy Department of Hanoi University; attended a conference on "some problems in ideological life in southern Vietnam during the U.S.-puppet period" held in Ho Chi Minh City on 26 and 27 April 1979 and a conference on "countering Chinese expansionism" held by Hanoi University on 22 May 1979. (TRIET HOC No 2, Jun 79 pp 164-172, 173-178 and masthead); on 20 Aug - 1 Sep 79 he was in Khabarovsk, USSR attending the 14th Pacific Area Science Conference. (NHAN DAN 7 Sep 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Đào [NGUYEENX VAWN DAOF]

Vice Minister of Foreign Trade; on 5 Sep 79 he signed a financial agreement for 1979 with the Belgian Ambassador in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 7 Sep 79 p 4)

Nguyễn Xuân Âu [NGUYEENX XUAAN AAU]

*Deputy Chief of the Business and Industry Tax Department; Ministry of Finance; his article "Concerning Tax Problems" appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 1 Sep 79 p 19)

Nông Thế Cẩn [NOONG THEES CAWNJ]

*Acting Head of the Food Products Industry Institute; his article "The Gradual Maturing of the Food Products Industry Institute" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Sep 79 p 3)

Lê Thành Công [LEE THANHF COONG]

Vice Minister of Culture and Information; on 22 Sep 79 he attended a performance given by a visiting Cambodian dance ensemble. (NHAN DAN 24 Sep 79 p 1)

Bùi Tiến Dũng [BUIF TIEENS ZUNGX]

*Standing Member of the People's Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; on 5 Sep 79 he attended the transfer of a radio broadcasting station constructed by his province to the Province of Luang Prabang, Laos. (NHAN DAN 16 Sep 79 p 4)

Hoàng Quốc Dũng [HOANGF QUOOCS ZUNGX]

Vice Minister in the Office of the Premier; on 15 Sep 79 he attended a reception in Panama City for Premier Pham Van Long who was visiting Panama. (NHAN DAN 17 Sep 79 p 1)

Ngô Thành Giang [NGOO THANHF GIANG]

*Head of a Department, Ministry of Foreign Trade; on 15 Sep 79 he attended a reception in Panama City for Premier Pham Van Dong who was visiting Panama City. (NHAN DAN 17 Sep 79 p 1)

Võ Nguyên Giáp [VOX NGUYEEN GIAPS], Senior General

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; Vice Premier; Chairman of the Committee to Organize the 600th Anniversary Ceremonies of the Birthday of Nguyen Trai; recently he held a meeting of the Committee to discuss plans for the ceremonies. (NHAN DAN 16 Sep 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Đức Hà [NGUYEENX DUWCS HAF]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Song Be Province; his article "Song Be Has Great Capability for Rapidly Developing Production of Consumer and Export Goods" appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 1 Sep 79 p 13)

Nguyễn Nam Hải [NGUYEENX NAM HAIR]

Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; on 15 Sep 79 he attended the arrival of a Lao communications delegation in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 17 Sep 79 p 1)

Lê Đức Hảo [LEE DUWCS HAOR]

*Deputy Head of the Agriculture Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his article "Augment the Feed, Breeder Stock and Veterinary Systems" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Sep 79 p 2)

Lê Quang Hiệp [LEE QUANG HIEEPJ]

Ambassador of the SRV to Bulgaria; on 18 Sep 79 he attended the arrival in Sophia of an SRV Government economic delegation. (NHAN DAN 22 Sep 79 p 1)

Đào Khương [DAOF KHUWOWNG]

*Acting Head of the Water Conservancy Research Institute; his article "The Last Ten Years at the Water Conservancy Research Institute" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Sep 79 p 3)

Trần Kỳ Long [TRAANF KYR LONG]

*Ambassador of the SRV to Iraq; on 24 Sep 79 he attended a reception for Premier Pham Van Dong who was visiting Iraq. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Lộc [NGUYEENX VAWN LOOCJ], Deceased

Comrade Nguyen Van Loc, aka Trương Đỗ Uông was born on 14 Mar 1914 at Tao Khe Hamlet, Tao Duong Van Village, Ung Hoa District, Ha Son Binh Province. He was a member of the Indochina Communist Party (also known as the Vietnam Communist Party) since 1932. Comrade Nguyen Van Loc began participation in the Revolution at the age of 18. From 1942 to 1944 he was a member of the VCP Committee, Ha Dong Province and Secretary of the VCP Committee, Son Tay and Ha Dong Province. In 1945 and 1946 he was successively the Deputy Secretary of the 2nd Inter Region and Secretary and Chairman of the 3rd Inter Region. In 1957 and 1958 he was Secretary of the Party Faction in the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Minister of Water Conservancy. In 1960 he was elected Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the VCP at the 3rd Party Congress. Since 1961 he was successively Secretary of the VCP Faction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Vice Minister and Minister of Agriculture, Secretary of the Cadre Affairs Department and Chairman of the State Inspection Commission. In 1977 he resigned as Chairman of the State Inspection Commission for reasons of health. He died on 22 Sep 79 at age 65 following a protracted period of serious illness. (NHAN DAN 23 Sep 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Luân [NGUYEENX VAWN LUAAN], *Major General

Director of the Public Security Service, Hanoi; his article "Developing the Collective Mastery Rights of the People of Hanoi Relative to Order and Security" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 25 Sep 79 p 3)

Lý Bá Lung [LYS BAS LUNG]

*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, *Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; he was mentioned in an article on loaning land and money to Van Yen Cooperative for the winter crop. (NHAN DAN 21 Sep 79 p 2)

Bào Văn Mạc [DAOF VAWN MACJ]

*Chairman of the Peoples Committee, Quynh Phu District, Thai Binh Province; recently he participated in a discussion on animal husbandry in his province. (NHAN DAN 17 Sep 79 p 2)

Đàm Màn [DAMF MANF]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Thai Thuy District, Thai Binh Province; recently he participated in a discussion on animal husbandry in his province. (NHAN DAN 17 Sep 79 p 2)

Nguyễn Đức Minh [NGUYEENX DUWCS MINH]

Deputy Head of the Education Science Institute; his article "Urgent Problems" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Sep 79 p 3)

Nguyễn Đăng Ngay [NGUYEENX DAWNG NGAY]

Vice Minister of Light Industry; his article on the role of scientific and technical cadres under the new constitution appeared in the cited source. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 16 Sep 79 p 4)

Lưu Hữu Phước [LUWU HUWUX PHUWOWCS]

Head of the Vietnam Institute of Musical Research; *Chairman of the Khanh Son Rock [Stone] Xylophone Association; his article "The Khanh Son Rock Xylophone Ensemble" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 16 Sep 79 p 3)

Hoàng Trọng Nhu [HOANGF TRONGJ NHU]

Head of the Protocol Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 15 Sep 79 he attended a reception in Panama City for Premier Pham Van Dong who was visiting Panama. (NHAN DAN 17 Sep 79 p 1)

Hoàng Thủy Nguyên [HOANGF THUYR NGUYEEN]

Head of the Epidemiology Institute; his article on the role of scientific and technical cadres under the new constitution appeared in the cited source. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 16 Sep 79 p 4)

Chu Văn Rỵ [CHU VAWN RYJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Tien Hai District, Thai Binh Province; recently he participated in a discussion on animal husbandry in his province. (NHAN DAN 17 Sep 79 p 2)

Hà Kế Tấn [HAF KEES TAANS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; on 15 Sep 79 he attended a meeting in Hanoi to mark the National Day of Nicaragua. (NHAN DAN 16 Sep 79 p 1)

Lê Thám [LEE THAMS]

Ambassador of the SRV to Mexico; on 12 Sep 79 he attended the arrival in Mexico of Premier Pham Van Dong. (NHAN DAN 15 Sep 79 p 1)

*Ambassador of the SRV to Panama; on 15 Sep 79 he attended a reception for Premier Pham Van Dong who was visiting Panama. (NHAN DAN 17 Sep 79 p 1)

Huỳnh Văn Trí [HUYNHF VAWN TRIS], Deceased

Born in 1909; Hoa Hao Buddhist Superior Bonze; Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Delegate to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; former Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Member of the Advisory Council of the PRGRSV; retired Senior Colonel of the VPA; he died of natural causes on 1 Sep 79. (DAI DOAN KET 8 Sep 79 p 5)

Đào Trích [DAOF TRICHS]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Vu Thu District, Thai Binh Province; recently he participated in a discussion on animal husbandry in his province. (NHAN DAN 17 Sep 79 p 2)

Lê Văn [LEE VAAN], Deceased

Born on 8 Apr 1920 at Hai Duong City; Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam General Confederation of Trade Unions; Delegate to the World Trade Union Confederation in Asia; former Member of the Presidium and Member of the Secretariat of the General Confederation of Trade Unions; former Editor-in-Chief of the newspaper LAO DONG and of the journal CONG DOAN;

former Editor-in-Chief of the Lao Dong Publishing House; Member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam Newspapermens Association; he died on 24 Sep 79 of a serious illness at age 59. (NHAN DAN 25 Sep 79 p 4)

Pham Quang Vinh [PHAMJ QUANG VINH]; Senior Colonel

On 15 Sep 79 he represented the Ministry of National Defense at a meeting in Hanoi to mark the National Day of Nicaragua. (NHAN DAN 16 Sep 79 p 1)

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PUBLICATIONS

CONTENTS OF VCP CC PROPAGANDA-TRAINING DEPARTMENT JOURNAL

Hanoi TAP CHI GIANG VIEN [Instructor's Review] in Vietnamese No 4, Jul-Aug 79 p 80

[Text] Speech by To Huu, Head of the Vietnamese Delegation to the Conference of Party Central Committee Secretaries Held in Berain from 3 to 5 July 1979 (pp 1-14, 21) [Already translated]

Big-Nation Chauvinism, Expansionism and Hegemony: The Core of the Beijing Leadership Clique's Revolutionary Doctrine (pp 15-21)
(Article signed by TAP CHI GIANG VIEN)

Understanding the Fundamental Spirit of the VCP Secretariat's Directive on Strengthening Party Development Work and Perfecting and Consolidating Party Organization (pp 22-29, 37)
(Article signed by TAP CHI GIANG VIEN) [Being translated]

Some Thoughts on Guidance To Implement the Middle-Level, One-Year Curriculum on Political Theory for Basic-Level Key Leadership Cadres (pp 30-37)
(Article by Nguyen Tien Chi, of the Cadre Education Section, VCP CC Propaganda and Training Department)

On Reviewing Political Economy (the Socialist Portion of the Middle-Level Curriculum) (pp 38-51, 72)
(Article by Nguyen Van Ninh, of the VCP Central Propaganda and Training School)

Some Experiences in Introducing the Topic, "The Era of the National Liberation Campaign and the August Revolution" (pp 52-61, 78)
(Article by Le Ngoc)

On Studying a Better Understanding of the Relationship Between Theory and Practice (pp 62-72)
(Article by Tran Phu Tuyen, of the Nguyen Ai Quoc School, Campus II)

Data To Support the Lesson on "Transforming Old Production Relationships and Building New, Socialist Production Relationships" (pp 73-78)
(Statistical data on the transformation of DRV agriculture and trade between 1960 and 1975) [Being translated]

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PUBLICATIONS

CONTENTS OF AUGUST ISSUE OF VPA JOURNAL

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [People's Army Review] in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 79 p 80

[Text] Some Fundamental Matters Concerning Party and Political Work in our Armed Forces (pp 1-8)
[Editorial]

Building Districts into Military Fortresses (pp 9-24, 45)
(Article by Maj Gen Dang Kinh [DAWNGJ KINH]) [Being translated]

Organizing and Assuring Military Communications and Transport on Forward Defense Lines (pp 25-31)
(Article by Sen Col Nguyen An [NGUYEENX AN]) [Being translated]

Building and Consolidating Militia and Self-Defense Core Combat Units (pp 32-38)
(Article by Hai Duong [HAIR ZUWOWNG]) [Being translated]

Practice Drills for Mobilizing Reserve Forces (pp 39-45)
(Article by Nguyen Thai Bang [NGUYEENX THAIS BAWNGF] on the experiences of Tho Xuan District, Thanh Hoa Province)

Motivating the Masses To Pursue and Clean Out Armed Reactionaries and To Build a Revolutionary Administration (pp 46-53)
(Article by Tran Le [TRAANF LEE] on an op' ations unit in Village "X" of Dac Lac Province) [Being translated]

Building and Developing United Military-Civilian Strength on the Tay Nguyen Battlefield (pp 54-63)
(Excerpt from the work "Recapping Twenty Years of Successful Construction and Combat by the Tay Nguyen Front," not further identified)

Concerning the Single-Chief System in the Soviet Armed Forces (pp 64-70)
(Unattributed article based on a 1978 book by a Soviet author)

The PRC Army (pp 71-74)
(Unattributed background article based on western sources)

The PRC Navy (pp 75-79)
(Unattributed background article based on western sources)

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HANOI REVIEW OF EVENTS FOR 16 MAY-15 JUN 79

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Jul 79 p 16

[Text]

MAY

16. Minister Nguyen Van Hieu, special envoy of the SRV Government, arrives in Baghdad on a friendship visit.

19. Nguyen Chan, Minister of Power and Coal, arrives in Warsaw on a visit.

20. Hanoi inhabitants go to the polls to elect the People's Councils for the city's four urban districts and the outlying ones.

21. After unilaterally concluding the first round of the Vietnam — China talks, the Chinese Government delegation leaves Hanoi.

— Return of the first batch of Vietnamese and Chinese people captured during the Chinese war of aggression against Vietnam.

— The French paper *Le Figaro* confirms that Beijing is strengthening its armed forces along the Vietnam — China border.

22. The first ambassador of Turkey to Vietnam presents his credentials in Hanoi.

— The southern cities and provinces hold a conference on forming and consolidating more rapidly the managerial boards of the agricultural production collectives.

23. Prime Minister Pham Van Dong sends a message of congratulations to Kriangsak Chomanon over his re-appointment as Prime Minister of Thailand.

25. The World Food Programme adopts a draft programme on food aid to help the Vietnamese people restore the water irrigation systems in Nghe Tinh and Thanh Hoa provinces. This plan will cost 2.5 million dollars.

— A delegation of the American Chamber of Commerce arrives in Vietnam on a visit.

— Dinesh Singh, Indian M.P., former Foreign Minister and special envoy of Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai, arrives in Vietnam on a visit.

26. Signing in Phnom Penh of an agreement on the transport of goods to and from Kampuchea via Vietnam and a protocol on cooperation in transport and communications between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

— *Nhan Dan*: The Secretariat of the Communist Party of Vietnam gives instructions on preparing for the celebration of the 600th anniversary of the birth of the national hero Nguyen Trai in 1380. An organization committee has been appointed and headed by Vo Nguyen Giap.

28. 141 Indian M.P.s from various parties put their signatures to the statement of the Indian Peace and Solidarity Organization urging the Indian Government to recognize the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

— The Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends a note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry demanding that the second round of Vietnam — China talks start soon. The SRV Government delegation is ready to go to Beijing on or about 15 June 1979 to resume the talks.

30. Signing in Vientiane of agreements on non-commercial transactions and on banking operations between Vietnam and Laos.

— Closing of the fifth session of the SRV sixth National Assembly. The National Assembly adopts the report of the Government Council on the victories of the two patriotic wars and the immediate tasks of the Vietnamese people in the new situation.

JUNE

1. A delegation of the SRV Government led by Nguyen Co Thach, Secretary of State leaves Hanoi to attend the Ministerial Conference of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-aligned movement to be held in Colombo (Sri Lanka) from 7 to 9 June 1979.

— 2,000 Hanoi children join the summer camp organized for the International Year of the Child. Nguyen Huu Tho, Vice-President of the SRV, visits the camp.

— A delegation of the Kampuchean Confederation of Trade Unions for National Salvation led by Meas Samnang, member of the Central Committee of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea, arrives in Vietnam on a visit.

3. *VNA*: In late May 1979 China continued armed provocations and encroachments on both the land and territorial waters of Vietnam, causing constant tension in border areas.

5. Opening in Hanoi of a seminar on principles for standardization of spelling and technical terms in the Vietnamese language.

6. A delegation of the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ) arrives in Vietnam on a visit.

— A delegation of the US — Vietnam Friendship Association arrives in Vietnam.

7. *Nhan Dan*: The Vietnam Institute of Mathematics becomes an official member of the Mathematics Centre of Socialist Countries.

— 148,000 pupils throughout the country sit for graduation exams for 3rd-level general education school.

8. The SRV Government Council issues regulations on "responsibility, discipline, the protection of public property and the service to the people" by cadres, officials and State offices, in order to guarantee the collective mastery of the people.

— Signing in Hanoi of an agreement on civil air transport between Vietnam and Cuba.

9. A delegation of the Ministry of Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, led by Minister Sisana Sisane, arrives in Vietnam on a visit.

10. According to the Resolution of the Non-aligned movement Conference in Colombo, the unsettled problem of Kampuchean representation will be settled at the Summit Conference held in Havana this September. So Beijing failed to force the Conference to accept the representation of Pol Pot.

VNA: A spokesman of the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs refutes the slanders of Beijing and the West on the departure of Vietnamese people abroad.

— The SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends a note to the British Embassy in Hanoi flatly rejecting the slanderous contentions by the British authorities and urging the British Government to stop similar actions joining Beijing in its scheme against Vietnam.

— Trinh Van Can, Archbishop of the Hanoi diocese, who has just been appointed Cardinal, leaves Hanoi for Rome for his investiture.

— Prime Minister Pham Van Dong sends a message of greeting to the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace on its 5th Congress.

— 186 doctors and pharmacists have been mobilized to serve in the army.

— Xuan Thuy, Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, head of the Party Foreign Relations Commission and Vice-Chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee, receives Hun Sen, member of the People's Revolutionary Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, who is making a stop-over in Hanoi on his way home from Colombo.

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